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FINE.
Barometer 30.10

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November 12, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 62 3 p.m. 74
Humidity " 75 " 60

November 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 3 p.m. 66
Humidity " 32 " 27

8097 日九初月十

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1918.

二拜禮 號二十月一十英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN REVOLUTION.

RED TROOPS IN CONTROL IN BERLIN.

THE KAISER FLEES TO DUTCH TERRITORY.

London, November 10.
A message from Amsterdam says the Kaiser signed the letter of abdication at Headquarters on the morning of the 9th inst. in the presence of the Crown Prince and Marshal Hindenburg, after reading an urgent message from Herr Scheidemann.
The Kaiser was deeply moved and said: "May it be for the good of Germany."

The Kaiser's Flight.

London, November 11.
A message from Amsterdam says the Kaiser and Kaiserin and their suite have arrived at Maastricht in motor cars.
[Maastricht is the capital of the Dutch Province of Limburg].

Peace as Speedily as Possible.

London, November 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says Herr Ebert, the new Chancellor, has issued a Proclamation saying he will form a People's Government which will endeavour to bring peace as speedily as possible and fortify the freedom which the German people have won.

Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils.

London, November 10.
A German wireless message says a new German People's Government was formed on the 9th inst. The greater part of the troops in Berlin have sided with the new Government.
Everywhere in Germany, Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils are being speedily set up, which are negotiating with the existing authorities, with the result that the public services are being carried on undisturbed, partly under the control of the Council.

The New Government.

Copenhagen, November 10.
A message from Berlin says the new Government contains three representatives of non-Socialist Parties—Herr Eberberger (Centre), Herr Gotheim (Progressive) and Herr Biehlhoff (National Liberals).

Social Democrats to the Rescue.

Copenhagen, November 10.
A message from Berlin says the new Government has issued a Proclamation stating: "Fellow-citizens—This day the people's release has been fulfilled. The Social-Democratic Party has undertaken the Government and invited the Independent Socialist Party to enter the Government with equal rights. The new Government will organise an election constituting a National Parliament."
The Proclamation is signed by Herr Ebert, Herr Schiedmann and Herr Landberg.

Appeal against Civil War.

Copenhagen, November 10.
A message from Berlin says Herr Ebert has issued a Proclamation appealing to all officials to help to preserve the German people from civil war and famine and to accomplish their legitimate claim to autonomy.

Revolution in Full Swing in Berlin.

London, November 10.
The fact that a Soldiers' and Workmen's Council has been formed in Berlin is revealed by the news that the Council has taken possession of the Wolf Bureau.

The Revolution is reported to be in full swing in Berlin. The Red troops have occupied a great part of the city, seized the Crown Prince's Palace and violently bombarded the Maritall building, where a great number of officers were assembled. The officers fired from the windows and many casualties were sustained before the officers surrendered.

The Red troops have completely restored order and strong guards are patrolling the streets, the people shouting "Long live the Republic!" and singing the Marseillaise.

It is reported that Leipzig, Stuttgart, Frankfurt and Saarbrücken have joined the Revolution.

Soldiers' Councils at Stuttgart, Cologne and Frankfurt have decided to proclaim a Republic.

General Strike in Berlin.

Copenhagen, November 10.
According to a message from Berlin, Vorwärts announces that the Council of Workmen and Soldiers has proclaimed a general strike. The Proclamation ends: "Long live the Social Republic!"

Incidents of the Strike.

London, November 10.
A German wireless message says the Wolf Bureau reports that a general strike began in Berlin at nine o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst. Processions headed by armed soldiers of all classes, marched to the centre of the city. Soldiers and officers had previously been urged to remove their cockades and epaulettes and most did so voluntarily. Sailors, soldiers and workmen then fraternised. Most of the public buildings were occupied without difficulty. The only clash occurred at the so-called Cockchafer Barracks, where two officers fired shots and three people were killed and one wounded.

Civilians and Soldiers Shot.

London, November 10.
A message from Luebeck says many civilians and soldiers have been summarily shot at Eutin, (2) which is in the hands of a Soldiers' Council.

A Bavarian Division has arrived at Innsbruck.

Baron Krupp and Wife Arrested.

London, November 10.
A message from Amsterdam says the Red troops control Essen and have arrested Baron Krupp and his wife.

Herr Ballin Dead.

Copenhagen, November 10.
A message from Hamburg says Herr Ballin, Director of the Hamburg-America Line, has died suddenly.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN REVOLUTION.

The Bavarian Republic.

Amsterdam, November 9.
The Bavarian Republic was proclaimed at Munich to-day. The garrison, police and all institutions placed themselves under the Soviet. Both Socialist parties are co-operating; while some other parties are inclined to co-operate in the movement, which is not particularly but loyal to the ideas of Empire and wants a Republic for the whole of Germany. A new Government has been formed.

Another Republic.

Copenhagen, November 10.
A message from Stuttgart says the new Provisional Government established in Wurtemberg has proclaimed a Republic.

French Aviator's Propaganda Work.

London, November 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the French pilot, M. Fontaine, flew from the Vosges to Italy, via Alsace, Baden and Bavaria, where he dropped leaflets.

Arrests in Berlin.

London, November 10.
A semi-official Berlin message says the disturbances in Berlin on Friday ended in arrests. Troops with machine-guns are patrolling the streets.

Three small warships which fled from Kiel have arrived at Kolberg and their crews have been sent home.

Peace Under the White Flag.

Paris, November 10.
The effect of the Kaiser's abdication is variously interpreted in French circles. Whatever the meaning of the abdication, it can have no influence on the military situation. It is owing to political chaos, the Reply is delayed or is unsatisfactory, the war goes on. The reports of Revolutionary outbreaks are seeming very interesting, but peace will be declared not under the Red Flag but under the White Flag. Paris remains perfectly patient and cheerful and is getting bating for a great day. Last night the news of the abdication excited much enthusiasm.

A Practically Bloodless Victory.

London, November 10.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam a message from Berlin says the latest reports state that the Revolutionaries in Berlin have won a brilliant and practically bloodless victory.

A Naumburg Jaeger Regiment was the first to go over; the others following in quick succession. The telegram adds that everything is now orderly and tremendous jubilation prevails throughout the city.

The Revolutionary movement, which is extending most rapidly throughout Germany, is generally led by the Social Democratic Party. Among the latest towns controlled by the Revolutionaries are Cassel, Kempten, Aix la Chapelle, Munster, Nuremberg, Mannheim and Chemnitz.

The German Government will contain three Independent Socialists.

The Latest Developments.

London, November 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the Handelsblad states that German frontier guards at numerous places are throwing down their arms and departing.

The latest travellers from Germany state that thousands of soldiers have everywhere laid down their arms.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says the Nordische Kurier states that the crews of four Dreadnoughts, the Posen, Ostfriesland, Nassau and Oldenburg, lying at Kiel, have joined the Revolutionaries.

A message from Stuttgart says the first object of the Provisional Government is to summon the Constituent National Assembly. General Ebbinghaus has transferred authority to the Soldiers' Council, which maintains order.

The Situation Summarised.

Lyons, November 10.
Berlin telegraphs that the revolutionary movement has spread rapidly in Germany. It has a political character, and it has reached a culmination in popular risings in Berlin, Dresden and Munich, but without bloodshed.

Prince Max of Baden and all the middle-class members of the Cabinet have resigned. Prince Max of Baden has appointed the Socialist Democrat Herr Ebert as Chancellor and has charged him to form a new Government. The new Chancellor has issued a manifesto to the people, calling upon all to maintain order.

The movement has a political character. The people are determined that peace shall be signed without delay and will also hasten democratic reforms.

Basic telegraphs that the revolution gained a complete victory at Berlin. A general strike was declared on Saturday, which resulted in the stoppage of work at all the factories. The regiment of Nassau-Chasseurs and other troops rapidly joined the movement. A General was killed by a non-commissioned officer, who fled.

The premises of Vorwärts are guarded by a detachment of Chasseurs.—French Wireless.

THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

Latest Advance of the Serbians.

London, November 10.
A French Eastern communique states: "North of the Danube the Serbians are driving back the Germans towards Weiskirchen and Boekerk. They have entered Sarajevo in Bosnia."

In capturing Skutari over 4,000 were taken prisoner. North of Skutari the Serbians have occupied Podgorica and Nisitra.

THE LIBERATED POPULATIONS.

An American Investigation.

London, November 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says the American Legation announces that Mr. Hoover is going to Europe immediately as the representative of President Wilson to investigate how best to relieve the liberated populations, including the Austro-Hungarians.

A POLISH REPUBLIC.

London, November 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says a Polish Republic has been formed with Deputy Dmowski as President.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE KNOCK-OUT BLOW.

Mr. Lloyd George on Germany's Overthrow.

"A STERN RECKONING" FORESHADOWED.

London, November 10.
The Premier, speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet, began by saying it was the rapid and relentless pursuit of the Germans by the Allies that prevented the German Empire getting through the enemy lines and other means had to be devised. He had nothing to say as regards the armistice. The issue was settled—(Cheers).
Referring to the abdication of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, Mr. Lloyd George said this was the greatest judgment in the history of the world. Germany was ruined inside and outside, but she had a choice to-day; she would have none to-morrow. The only way she could escape destruction was by immediate surrender. Germany's reckless wantonness, which had the full consent of her people and which caused such world agony, must expect a stern reckoning—(Cheers). The German Army was now hardly an Army at all. The Navy would certainly no longer be a Navy. "The potent Empire that threatened civilisation is to-night," said the Premier, "headless and helpless. Her doom is sealed. If she elects to fight on, her blood and the blood of her children will be on the heads of the rulers who have not the courage to give wise counsel in time. There is but one end, and that is not far distant. It is either immediate acceptance or a worse fate. That is her choice. I speak in no spirit of ferocity. I was always a believer in a knock-out blow—(Cheers). Germany committed a crime against humanity with the full consent of her people. They cheered their rulers then. They would cheer them to-day had they won. We must remember that when we seek securities. We are not warring against a people, but we should be unwise if we forgot. The terms must be such as to discourage ambition and arrogance from repeating the atrocity of four years ago—(Cheers). We shall do no wrong; we shall abandon no right—(Loud cheers). The foundation of civilisation—justice—must be satisfied—(Cheers). We do not seek a yard of real German soil. We are not going to commit the folly of 1870 which has been so disastrously punished; but we cannot treat the infamy of this horrible war as if it were an idle pageant entailing no judgment upon the system responsible."

Referring to the valiant men who fought and died, Mr. Lloyd George said: "We must not forget the sturdy children beyond the seas, who, of their own free will, came to help us—(Cheers). Their share in the victory has been conspicuous and they must have a voice which is equal to their sacrifice in the determination of peace terms. Last year we consulted them fully regarding the conditions which Britain should impose at the Peace Conference. This year we reconsidered these terms with the representatives of the Dominions and India at the Imperial War Cabinet and again arrived at a perfectly unanimous conclusion. At Versailles my colleagues and I agreed to nothing which will preclude us from pressing at the Peace Conference, as we intend to, all the conditions which the Dominions and India and ourselves determined upon at those conferences. These young nations fought bravely, contributed greatly and have won their place at the Council table. What is true of them is equally true of the great Empire of India, which helped us materially to win those brilliant victories which were the beginning of the disintegration of our foe. India's necessities must not be forgotten when the Peace Conference is reached. We have had four years of great brotherhood of effort, sorrow and sacrifice; now we have a brotherhood of joy; let it not end there. The British Empire never stood higher in the councils of the world than to-day—(Cheers)—but our task will only begin when peace is signed. The next few years are charged with the fate of Britain and her Empire, and I appeal solemnly in this first hour—let us banish faction until the Empire has been thoroughly saved. Let us suppress sectional prejudices. Let us resolve to be loyal to the land we love—first and last to the land whose efforts on sea and land and in the air have done so much to redeem the world from the danger menacing its liberties—(Loud cheers)."

German Navy Funks a Fight.

London, November 10.
Speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet, Sir Eric Geddes declared that a fortnight ago the stage was set for a naval Armageddon, but the arm that was going to try this last desperate gamble was paralysed. "I am as convinced as I am standing here that the German Navy was ordered out and the men would not go—(Cheers). To-day half of the German Fleet is flying the Red Flag because it has realised it was not engaged in a good cause." The British Navy had been deprived of giving the enemy a good licking. Since the beginning of the war the British Navy had guarded 22,000,000 combatants with a total loss of 5,600.

UNREST IN SWITZERLAND.

Socialists Declare a General Strike.

London, November 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Bern says the Socialists have proclaimed a twenty-four hour general strike owing to the calling up of troops to deal with possible Bolshevik disturbances in Zurich. So far there is no disorder.

NEW SPANISH CABINET.

London, November 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid says a new Cabinet has been formed with Siger Garcia Prieto as Premier and Count Romanones as Foreign Minister.

THE TURKISH SURRENDER.

Two Important British Appointments.

London, November 10.
The Press Bureau says the Government has appointed Vice Admiral Somerset Gough-Calthorpe to be High Commissioner at Constantinople to maintain contact with the Turkish Government during the transitional period and to protect British subjects' interests. Rear Admiral Richard Webb is appointed Assistant High Commissioner.

(Continued on page 3.)

SUPPRESSION OF CRIME.

Dealing with Smuggling of Arms.

The following letter has been sent us for publication:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong,

6th November, 1918.

Sir,—I am directed to state that your remarks at the recent meeting of the Legislative Council on the subject of the suppression of serious crime have received the careful consideration of this Government.

2. It must be remembered that the Colony is suffering very considerably from the disorder prevalent in the neighbouring provinces of China. Large bands of robbers are to be found in all parts of that province, and when those in the neighbourhood of the border line are disturbed they seek refuge in Hongkong.

3. During the last month there has been a decrease in crime. The Arms and Ammunition Ordinance has been strengthened, and the Captain Superintendent of Police reports that there is little systematic smuggling of arms. It has become most difficult to obtain arms, and robbers have recently used toy pistols.

4. Enquiry is being made as to the feasibility of extending the practice of putting under bond for good behaviour undesirable who have no regular employment.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) M. FLETCHER,

Colonial Secretary.

The Honourable
Mr. H. Fook.

CANTON NEWS.

*Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

A Question of Nationality.
On receiving an official letter from the French Consul demanding the handing over of an Annamite woman arrested in Hongkong, the Civil Governor has ordered the Superintendent of Police to enquire if she is married to a Chinese, saying that if so she can no longer be considered a foreigner.

A New Rifle.
A sample of a newly invented rifle has been sent to the Tachou for approval by the chief of the arsenal in Shaki Ching. It is claimed that the range and utility are better than in rifles made in foreign countries.

Lottery Tickets.
The Civil Governor has ordered all the official departments to make a report as to how many Kung Yik lottery tickets they can dispose of.

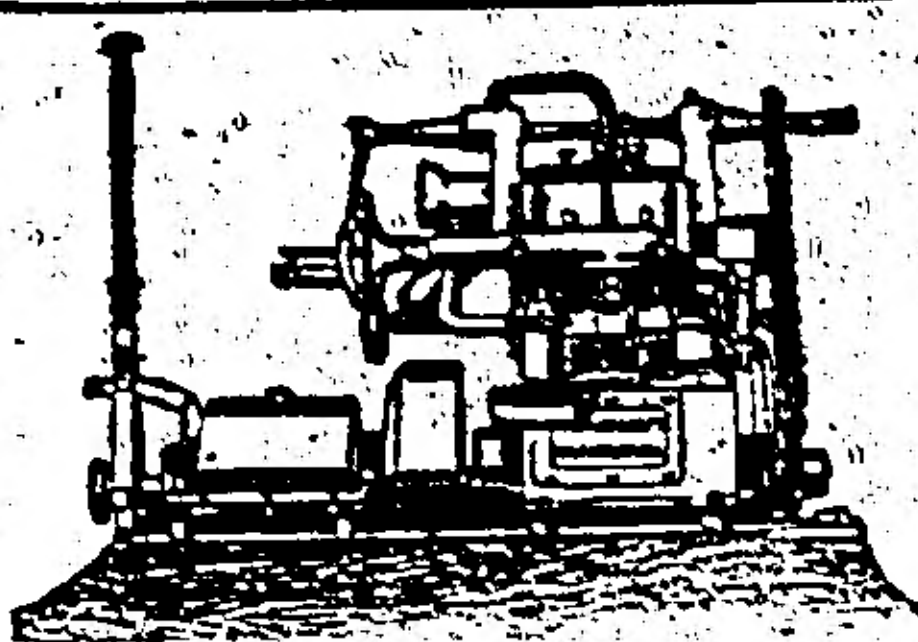
Extradition Case.

The hearing for the extradition and surrender of Kong Chai Ien to the Macao Authorities on the grounds of being a fugitive was resumed at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood. Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) appeared for the Crown and Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defendant. Mr. Goldring, in a lengthy address, said that the fugitive was employed by General Lung Chai Kwong, and was a Commander in Hongkong. He was prepared to call a witness to prove this. Defendant was formerly a sort of detective in Lung's employ. When Lung's shadow came up on the horizon all his lieutenants were hunted for. He (Mr. Goldring) thought the application was more of a political nature. The case is proceeding.

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TO-MORROW:
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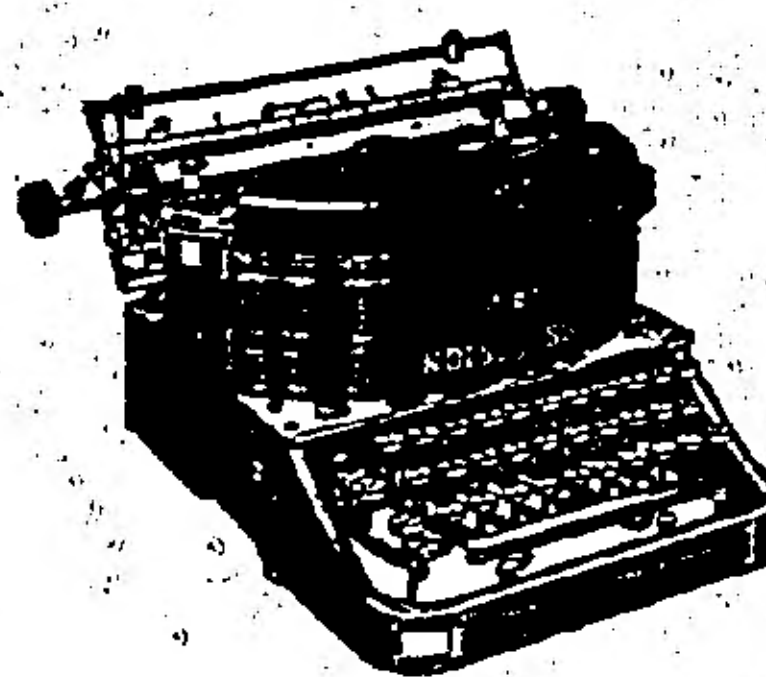
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GENERAL NEWS.

German Bread.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung
states that in examining
samples of bread the Chemical
Institute of Research of the city
of Leipzig found the following
foreign bodies present:—Feathers,
thread, wadding, lyeol, paper,
wood, straw, gypsum, chalk,
splinters, and sand. The bread
of one large bakery unaccount-
ably contained about 13 per cent.
of copper in the form of verdigris.

What Greater Honour?

Paris, September 10.—In an
official announcement of the
decrees conferring the title of
"honorary citizen and friend of
the Belgian nation" upon Mr.
Herbert Hoover, the Belgian
Government explains the reason
for "abstaining" at present from
bestowing upon Mr. Hoover "the
usual and symbolical marks of
national admiration and thank-
fulness" is out of respect for the
tradition of the United States
which forbids the acceptance of
such symbols by State officials
while still in office. The
announcement promises Mr.
Hoover will be rewarded in due
time.

Bugle-Signals Eliminated.

Methods of modern warfare
have eliminated one more roman-
tic feature of battle. An army
order just issued by the U.S.
War Department announces
changes in drill regulations which
prohibit the use of bugle signals
during an engagement. The
danger of the bugle message not
reaching all the troops as well as
the grave possibility that the
enemy would be well versed in
the calls and would know what
to expect, are the reasons for the
change. All orders to squads,
platoons, and companies are to be
given by motions of the hands in
the future.

"Food Police."

The French Ministry of Food
announces that, with the object
of aiding the consumer to defend
his interests, a service specially
charged with the control of food
prices and of the observance of
all regulations concerning food is
to be created. A certain number
of officers recruited from the
Territorial Army Reserve and the
auxiliary services are to form the
nucleus of this economic police.
They will attend to the
posting up and publication of
prices, examining all acts of
speculation and the making of
exaggerated profits, and investi-
gate the economic situation of
the market. In a word, they will
be able to oppose by all possible
methods any abnormal rise in the
price of provisions and consequent
increase in the cost of living.
These officials, who will be con-
stantly sent to every part of
France, will report any case of
infringement of the regulations
which they may meet with during
their inquiries, in order that legal
proceedings may be instituted
against the offenders.

The Bashful Americans.

Aristocratic London has been
rather pained at the unwillingness
of American troops to be lionised.
Charming patrician hostesses
have invited Americans to be their
guests, sometimes doughboys and
sometimes officers, only to have
their invitations declined, either
graciously or awkwardly, but
always with firmness. Nothing
like trouble could come of it—cer-
tainly not in the exquisitely
courteous atmosphere of London
at its best—but there has been a
feeling that the Americans were
hardly playing up to what was
expected of them. At a distance
it is possible to be a little amused
at this situation. American
soldiers, intent on the business at
hand, and quite unfamiliar with
the tone of the society thus
thrust upon them, have very
likely felt unwilling to have
themselves made uncomfortable.
Perhaps they have unjustly
suspected an attempt to patronise
them. It is not in them to look
upon the condescension of the
great as something for which they
should be grateful. They would
prefer to attend to their own
affairs and let the Americans do
the same. This is not intentional
rudeness on their part, nor is it
due to any flamboyant conception
of democracy. Maybe they are
only bashful. That at any
rate is a fault that is easily
corrected. Anyway, it is a
fault that is easily corrected.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.
PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and
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SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

25, WING WOO ST.
PHONE NO. 1116.

GENERAL NEWS.

Insulting the Q.M.A.C.
The Portsmouth Magistrates recently fined one young married woman £5 and another £2 for having made statements prejudicial to recruiting. They met in the street two members of Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps, who were unknown to them, and, after some jeering, brought a sweeping charge of immorality against the corps.

British and German Microscopes.
Mr. J. E. Barnard, speaking at the British Scientific Products Exhibition at King's College, said that the microscope was the almost universal tool of scientists, and was used in every industry which had a technical side. There was little doubt that after the war the microscope industry would undergo a transformation that would lead to a state of affairs in which the British microscope would be pre-eminent, as, indeed, it was somewhere about 1880 to 1890, before people, particularly in medical circles, adopted the fashion of refusing everything of the kind that had not come from Germany.

NOTICES.

WEBER
PIANOS

An Upright piano with
the tone of a grand
Specially manufactured
for this climate.

Cash or easy terms.
MOUTRIES
SOLE AGENTS.

Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN
OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, OPTICIAN, 28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

IT WILL SAVE YOU

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and at the same time secure
you QUALITY goods if you
invest your outlay for your
House or Office Furniture
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High Class Furniture Mani-
facturers, Export Packers,
Upholsterers and
Removal Contractors.

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We can offer you
very good value
in the

MEILINK SAFE

Prices range from
\$55 upwards

A small Meilink safe
for your home is a
very good investment.

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Machinery Department.
Telephone 2487.

THE NEXT GREAT PUSH.



HEATHER DAY

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR

29th November.

ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS.

NOTICES.

Do You Suffer from any
SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scabies, Itch, Leg,
Aches, Glands, Glandular
Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores
of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison,
Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If you
don't waste your time and money on use-
less lotions and ointments which
cannot get below the surface of the skin,
what you want, and what you must have
to be permanently cured, is a medicine
that will thoroughly free the blood of the
poisonous matter which alone is the true
cause of all your sufferings. Clarke's Blood
Mixture is just such a medicine. It is
composed of ingredients which quickly
absorb, overcome, and expel from the
blood all impurities (from whatever cause
arising), and by rendering it clean and
pure, can be relied on to effect a complete
and lasting cure.

**Clarke's
Blood
Mixture**
WILL CURE YOU
PERMANENTLY.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION

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TO BE LET.—A HOUSE in
Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.
Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO.,
LTD.

A SHOP in Nathan Road,
KOWLOON.
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HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
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TO BE LET.—HOUSES on
Shameen, CANTON.
A HOUSE in Weng-zeichong
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THE HONGKONG LAND
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CO., LTD.

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OFFICE ROOM on second
floor of Prince's Building. Apply
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WANTED.—Experienced
LADY TYPIST and STENO-
GRAPHER preferably with
sufficient knowledge of French
for translation work. Apply Box
1445 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED by a British quali-
fied Medical Man an ap-
pointment as a Surgeon on board
a steamer sailing for Singapore
and Penang.—Apply "Surgeon"
c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

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HOWE SCALES

LARGE VARIETY OF VARIOUS TYPES IN STOCK.

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AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON.
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

A CONSIGNMENT
OF
"HOTACOLD" VACUUM BOTTLES
HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED.
INSPECTION INVITED
AT
THE PHARMACY
(FLETCHER & CO. LTD.)
Tel. 345. 22, Queen's Road Central.



PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS:

"And when you give it, give absolutely
all that you can spare, and don't consider
yourself liberal in the giving. If you give
with self-adulation, you are not giving
at all, you are giving to your own vanity;
but if you give until it hurts, then
your heart-blood goes into it."

It has been said that St. Andrew's Society is allocating too much
of the War Bond Drawing receipts to War Charities. Just
think for a minute of the War and not of the Drawing; think of the
tragedy beyond words which is being enacted on the battle front;
think of the vast relief organisation and the money that is needed
to uphold it and think of your own duty in the matter. No, we are
not giving too much; we are not giving enough.

**HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
WAR BOND DRAWING**
31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, BOX 14, CLUBS & STORES.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD
AND COMPANY.

BE PREPARED FOR

PEACE
CELEBRATIONS

WE CAN SUPPLY

FLAGS

OF ALL THE ALLIES.

ALL FLAGS MADE OF BEST BRITISH BUNTING.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

"GOLD SEAL"

CONGOLEUM

FLOOR COVERING
AND ART RUGS.
Waterproof. Sanitary.
Durable.
Guaranteed to outwear
printed linoleum under
equal wearing conditions.
For prices & particulars apply to
THE
PACIFIC TRADING CO.
84, Queen's Road, Central.
Telephone 3519.
Sole Agents for South China.

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REGISTERED.

AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A WELL-KNOWN
SPA AT HALF THE PRICE. BLENDS PERFECTLY
WITH SPIRITS, ESPECIALLY WHISKY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
Telephone 436.

4% FRENCH GOVERN-
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(Rente Perpetuelle 4%)

Price of issue Frs. 70.80
yielding a net income of 5.65%
Bearing interest from the 16th
October 1918.

Subscription list will be opened
on the 20th Oct. 1918 and closed
on the 20th November 1918.

Further particulars on applica-
tion to the

**BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE**
5, Chater Road.

M. ROUET de JOURNEL
Manager.

4% FRENCH GOVERN-
MENT LOAN 1918.

Price of issue Frs. 70.80

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quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.
Subscription list will be closed
on the 20th November, 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the "National
Defence" bought before October
29th are accepted in payment.
Application will be received by
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK)

Princes Building, Chater Road,
where full particulars may be
obtained.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1918.

**THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.**

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undesignated.

**THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.**
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasures,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

WHY is it more advant-
ageous to insure
Motor Cars or Cycles
against accidents with
the **MOTOR UNION
INSURANCE CO. LTD.?**

BECAUSE their polic-
ies offer
advantages which are
unobtainable elsewhere.
For rates & information apply to
UNION TRADING CO.
General Agents.



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EXCELLENT QUALITY. NOT BY EX-
PENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 616.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

MARRIAGE.

GOW-TATAM.—At Union Church Hongkong, on Nov. 11th, 1918, by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, David Grimmond Gow, to Mabel (Queenie) Harriet Sweeting, daughter of Mrs. Tatam, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1918.

THE KNOCK-OUT BLOW.

In his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, Mr. Lloyd George stated that he had always been a believer in a knock-out blow in this war. His desire has been gratified, for after doing everything in her power to secure a peace by understanding, Germany has at length been compelled to sue for an armistice and to accept the Allied terms thereof in their entirety. In other words, she has confessed to the world that she has been utterly beaten and that all she can do is to throw herself on the mercy of her adversaries. That is the meaning of the message which reached the Colony yesterday and which produced such a wave of jubilation and patriotic fervour as has seldom, if ever, been experienced in Hongkong. To-morrow the Colony will celebrate the historic happening on a larger and more general scale, but meantime the whole community cannot help being filled with a deep and overwhelming joy and thankfulness that the terrible war which has for so long brought death and devastation to the world has at last reached the stage when fighting is at an end and when it only remains to arrive at the final settlement which shall ensure the future peace of the world.

At the time of writing, the details of the Armistice terms are not to hand, but that they are adequate to the case, and, indeed, of the most drastic character, may be gathered from one or two circumstances. It was revealed in yesterday's message, for example, that the conditions included the surrender of the German means of transport and the continuance of the blockade, while we may gather that no possible loophole is being given to the beaten foe from the fact that the German Government has made a whining appeal to President Wilson to endeavour to secure a mitigation "of those terrible conditions." That very fact shows the plight in which the Germans find themselves, though what possible hope they can have of securing any modification of the terms by approaching the President of the United States we cannot conceive, seeing that America, in common with the rest of the Allies, has decided to leave the formulation of Armistice terms to the military advisers of the Allied Powers. The pathetic appeal, of course, is only a squeal for mercy, but we may reckon upon it that full justice will be meted out to the defilers of civilisation. Mr. Lloyd George, who, when he spoke at the Lord Mayor's banquet, must have known the nature of the Armistice terms, says Germany must expect a stern reckoning, and that while we shall do no wrong we shall abandon no right. Justice, as he says, must be satisfied, and there can be no possible shadow of doubt that the terms which we are forcing on to the Germans are those which can only end in her complete surrender. An armistice does not end a state of war, but when it is of the character which we know this one must be, it can be counted a certainty that the actual fighting is at an end, for the enemy will be rendered impotent to resume hostilities.

What all this glorious news means we cannot yet fully comprehend. For over four years we have lived in a world that has been drenched in blood and shaken to its very foundations by the din of universal warfare. Now we have suddenly been brought back to peace and quietude. Hostilities ceased at eleven o'clock yesterday morning; we are getting over the cables the last of the battle communications; and to-day the whole world rejoices that the terrible campaigns are at an end. To those who have had no active part in the fighting a new world seems to have dawned; what must it all mean to our brave and gallant fighters? We cannot conceive of the changed outlook which has come over their lives, for even to the bravest and most courageous soldier war is a ghastly business. In this hour of our triumph we all lay our tributes at the feet of the unconquerable soldiers and sailors of the Entente Powers. We think also in reverence and gratitude of the mighty dead, whose deeds, with those of the living, have freed the world from a great and menacing terror. Peace has come to the earth: Justice has finally come by her own.

To-morrow's Celebrations.

It will be seen from our news columns that to-morrow is to be observed as a General Holiday for the purpose of celebrating the conclusion of the Armistice with Germany. That is a decision which will fall in with the general desire of the public, for remembering the historic nature of the occasion we should indeed be wanting in patriotic fervour did we not set apart a day for public thanks and rejoicing. The day's activities are of a character which will appeal to most people, and at night, for which no set arrangements were made, each and all will be able to observe the occasion to their own liking. In some quarters there may possibly exist a wish that there could have been a parade or procession of a military character, but no doubt the idea of the authorities is to give every one, including the soldiers, a real holiday, and we think on reflection that that will be found a wise resolve.

Exclusion of the Germans.

If the desire expressed by the recent public meeting that the Germans be excluded from the Colony for a period of years after the war is to be something more than so much sentiment, it would be wise if the machinery were set in motion to secure adherence to the view then expressed. It is something gained when a mass meeting registers its opinion so conclusively as last Thursday's gathering did, but our readers will not require to be reminded that it is possible for a body of people to be carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment and then allow a matter to lag for want of leadership. That must not be allowed to happen in regard to the attitude of Hongkong towards enemy subjects. It will, though, unless the members of the community decide to make this a personal business and to vow that they will have nothing to do with the Germans in any capacity whatever in the future. We print elsewhere to-day a letter from Mr. S. B. C. Ross pointing out that there exists at Home an organisation whose objects are identical with those expressed at last Thursday's meeting, and we commend that communication to those who really feel sound at heart about this question.

Act Now!

It will be seen from the letter mentioned that a membership of five million is aimed at by the British Empire Union, and if we each and all of us set about this question as we ought, Hongkong should be able to contribute quite a respectable proportion of that number, in proportion to its size in the Empire. The aim of the Union is to destroy German influence in all its ramifications, and let it not be lost sight of that that influence will need combating, even though peace be soon declared. The Germans have lost this war militarily and navally, but they have prepared, as we all know, for another and perhaps greater war. They will be handicapped, admittedly, but they will leave no stone unturned to gain their ends, and they will need to be most closely watched. Nowhere will they require to be kept under stricter observation than in the Far East, for it is common knowledge that through all the four years of war they have kept alive connections so as to be ready for the great commercial war. Even in Hongkong we do not doubt that they have maintained contact with people who may be of assistance to them. Their efforts must be nipped in the bud. Now is the time to act, and we do not see why there should not be formed a local branch of the British Empire Union.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 9th November, 1918:

	Receipts	Expenditure
This Year	\$12,850	\$23,072
Last Year	12,414	210,822
Increase	1,436	18,000

DAY BY DAY.

WE IN THE FREEMAN WHOM
THE TRUTH MAKES FREE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the death of Roosevelt (1868).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$3.2:11/16d.

NO ISSUE.
To-morrow being a general holiday in celebration of the Armistice, there will be no issue of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

For To-morrow's Celebrations.
Those who intend celebrating to-morrow by displays of fireworks will be interested to learn that Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co. have a big stock of rockets, coloured flares, etc.

Traffic Prosecutions.
The owners of several trucks were summoned at the Police Court this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood, with various breaches of the Traffic Regulations. Inspector Garrod prosecuted. His Worship imposed fines ranging from \$2 to \$5.

Fell Down Ship's Hold.
A Chinese quartermaster of the s.s. Berwindmoor has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital having sustained injuries to his side by accidentally falling down the hold to the bottom of the ship. The height was about 28 feet.

The Colony's Health.
During last week there were notified four cases of cerebrospinal fever (one British, one Portuguese and the rest Chinese), of which two were fatal. There was also one fatal occurrence of enteric (Chinese). Yesterday a further fatal case of cerebrospinal meningitis was notified, the victim being a Chinese.

A Fire.
A fire broke out at 11 a.m. yesterday at No. 18, Queen Victoria Street, ground floor. The place was used as a carpenter's shop, styled the Kwong Fook Cheung. The fire originated in the cockpit and spread through the shop. The firm was insured, but the extent of the insurance is at present unknown.

Billiards.
The return billiard match between Mr. J. Parkes and Mr. J. Gibson was played at the Palace Hotel on Sunday night and again had rather a sensational ending. Mr. Parkes was over 80 in front in the last hundred, when Mr. Gibson got going and ran out a winner by 6 points. The chief break was 38.30.27.25, by Gibson; and 25.24.21, by Parkes. The closing for the Handicap at the above Hotel has been postponed until Sunday 17th inst., when a meeting will take place at the Hotel at 11 a.m. All who have entered are asked attend.

Organ Recital.
There was a very large congregation at St. John's Cathedral last evening, when Mr. Danman Fuller gave a most enjoyable organ recital. The programme included several quite new numbers of marked merit and charm, and the organist throughout played with a deep understanding of the various themes. Lemen's "The Storm" was magnificently handled and demonstrated to the full the powers of the re-built organ. At the close, the congregation, which included H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, stood while the organist played the National Anthem and "Land of Hope and Glory."

No Bars.
"He's got no bars" was the description given by Inspector Brazil to a Chinese when charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with stealing a bolt from an old 92 gun in the dismantled East Fort at Hung Hom. Inspector Brazil said that defendant was seen coming from behind the Cement Works with the bolt in his hand. A watchman caught him, and brought him to the Station. He had previous convictions against him and probably he had committed robbery in China and that accounted for his being sent to Hongkong. His Worship sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, Nov. 2nd.

Allied advice may assist materially in bringing about peace, not so much because it is sound advice, friendly and disinterested, but because it is almost paternal inducing unpleasant thoughts as to what might happen if it be disregarded. The note has not yet been delivered, but it has been answered in the Presidential mandate of this week, a circumstance which is causing no little amused comment. The history of this advice is very enlightening. When President Wilson in a telegraphic congratulatory note to President Hsu on his inauguration, advised the Chinese to compose their differences and reunite the nation, it seemed to have a disturbing effect. Not in China, Oh no. But in Japan, Tokyo thought its claim to the paramourcy of the Far East was being challenged. Japanese statesmen then announced their desire to lead in the matter of tendering advice to China and America and Britain were invited to join in the projected course of action. Probably they will but the Idiotic Note has yet to be presented. Naturally the Chinese would like to forestall it, a sentiment which may prove a powerful force in the direction of settlement.

Everybody who is anybody in the foreign community in Peking attended the reception given by President Hsu Shih-chang last Saturday afternoon, within the historic precincts of the Forbidden City. As he emerged from the private apartments into the large reception hall accompanied by Madame Hsu and their children, Hsu Shih-chang presented a pleasing, dignified yet modest figure, and certainly suggested the ideal president of a republic—the first among equals. He shook hands with his numerous guests, chatted with a few of those personally known to him, and moved about the grounds with practically no escort. The impression conveyed was excellent. Visitors enjoyed the hospitality extended and appreciated the opportunity to view the portraits of emperors of antiquity. As the guests adjourned the band played "God be with you till we meet again."

Once again the Chinese Government has replied to an identical Note from the Allies before it was presented. This happened in respect of representations regarding China's failure to do what was expected of her as an ally. The note referred to the laxity which characterised Chinese action in respect of dealing with enemy firms, internment of enemy subjects, permitting trade relations with Bolsheviks and Germans in the north etc., to which the Chinese Government replied by citing a series of alleged assistances to the allied cause, concluding: "By telling the people to buy French War Bonds; The Allied note was presented three days ago, but before that the President had himself subscribed half a million francs to the French Victory Loan. By that time too, the internment of enemy subjects had been quickened. A batch of twenty was sent yesterday to join their fourteen compatriots in the internment camp in the Western Hill and orders have been given for the incarceration of Herr von Hanneken, whose freedom to pursue his pro-German activities angered British, American, and French. Herr Godes' manager of the Peking Branch of the German Bank is still at large. He is said to enjoy bad health. May be! as the Japanese diplomat say in reply to awkward questions.

Over 24,000 was raised by voluntary subscriptions to the British Red Cross fund in "Our Day" effort in Peking, which is very creditable indeed. I hear that Americans of the capital are preparing for a big Red Cross drive in which they will invoke Chinese assistance for a picture and singing to their efforts.

"OUR DAY"

Result of Chinese Theatricals.
We have received the following for publication:

"Sir.—In continuation of my letter of the 31st October, I beg to enclose a cheque for the further sum of \$1,113.89 which, together with the amount already paid to you, makes a total of \$27,435.88 as per accompanying statement of account.

I am,
Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) Ho Fook.

Hon. Mr. E. R. Halifax, O. B. E.
Honorary Secretary, War
Charities Committee.

Statement of receipts & expenditure of the series of Chinese theatrical performances in aid of "Our Day" Fund:

To subscription from the Chinese Committee	\$13,100.00
To sale of reserved boxes	12,200.00
To sale of tickets at the theatre	2,275.45
To receipts of the Kung Fa Ying Troupe	995.18
To receipts of the Kwan Fong Ying Troupe	1,429.39
To sale of tea and cakes	488.25
To motor-car earnings	213.50
To two donations of \$100 each	200.00
To interest	44.28
	\$31,046.61

By hire of the Obuk Wa Nin Troupe	\$1,358.40
By rent of the Tai Ping Theatre	680.00
By rent of the Ko Shing Theatre	220.00
By sundry expenditure	1,351.73
By balance	\$27,435.88
	\$31,046.61

(Sd.) HO FOOK,
Chairman.
(Sd.) CHAN KAI MING
(Sd.) LI PO KWAI,
Honorary Treasurers.
Hongkong, 11th Nov., 1918.

"I THINK THEM SPLENDID FOR CHILDREN."

A Mother's Praise of Baby's Own Tablets.

For the sickly new-born babe or growing child Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's medicine, are a blessing. They are guaranteed entirely free from opiates and absolutely harmless, and are a remedy for teething troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, colic, indigestion, simple fever and worms. They promote calm natural sleep, good appetite, natural development and teething without tears.

Concerning them Mrs. Arthur Shealy, of Adanac, Saskatchewan, Canada, writes:—"I have tried Baby's Own Tablets and think them splendid for children of all ages."

Sold by medicine dealers, also post free, 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

they fail to take ordinary precaution with the result that pneumonia supervenes and they are carried off. Several foreign children have succumbed this week. Dr. A. R. Smith, the septuagenarian otologist is lying in hospital seriously ill and grave fears are entertained regarding his recovery. Mr. E. P. Allen, another distinguished American is also very ill, but he is expected to recover. Mr. Macmurray, the American Charge d'Affaires has had a narrow escape. Fortunately, he lay up in time.

The new press laws sanctioned by the Cabinet are rightly regarded as an attempt to muzzle the press. Political news may not be published. Official news is diplomatic and military news. Dissenting matters debated at secret sessions of Parliament are also taboo. Such are the principles of the new press laws.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

When Ferdinand of Coburg accepted the rulership of Bulgaria—of which death or revolution now threatens to deprive him—he did so with the firm intention of one day wearing a royal crown, but a strange fatality has frustrated his attempt to realise that ambition. Sixteen years ago, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of Bulgarian freedom, he ordered a magnificent diadem from a Brussels jeweller, but the Powers, and especially Russia, refused to consent to his desire to turn his "Princes" into "Kings" and the crown remained unworn. In 1908 he did proclaim himself King, and planned a pompous coronation, but this time Austria, considering of Serbian susceptibilities because of her own designs in Russia, compelled him to postpone the ceremony. When quieter times came, the Bishops of the State Church discovered that the Coronation rite could not be administered to a Roman Catholic, and Ferdinand put the crown away for his son.

The first ascension in a balloon filled with hydrogen was made in 1783 by M. Charles and M. Robert at Paris. Henry Cavendish, about 1766, discovered the great levity of hydrogen gas, and the following year Dr. Black, of Edinburgh, announced that thin bladder filled with this gas must ascend into air. Cavallo experimented along those lines and found that a bladder was too heavy, paper not so light, but that soap bubbles filled with gas rose to the ceiling of the room. The first successful balloon was made by the Montgolfier brothers, in France, in 1783. It was a fire balloon, inflated with hot air from burning paper. The Montgolfier succeeded M. Charles to experiment with hydrogen gas, and with M. Robert he travelled thirty-one miles in a hydrogen balloon fitted with a safety valve. In 1785 Blanchard, the first professional aeronaut, with Dr. John J. Aries, of Boston, crossed the English Channel. Military balloons were used at the battle of Solferino in 1851 and by the Federal army during the Civil War near Washington in 1861.—*Indianapolis News.*

Lady Capper's recent balloon ascent was hailed by one evening journal as an initial exploit on the part of an Englishwoman. But the first English lady who made an ascent in a balloon was a Mrs. Sage, and was from London on June 29, 1782. Then the Hon. Mrs. Aesheton-Harford was in 1912 awarded the Royal Aero Club Challenge Cup, given by Mr. John Duville for the longest aggregate distance covered by balloon in three consecutive years. Other well known women balloonists are Mrs. Griffith Brewer, who was the first woman to cross the English Channel; Miss Gertrude Bacon, the Princess de Teane, Mrs. Moore-Brabazon, donor of the Kralbe Cup, and Mrs. Elita Nicoll (who, as Miss Vera Butler, was one of the founders of the Aero Club).

The chalked news-placard of to-day at Home gives ample scope for individual talent. The following example was observed the other day:—

Tram Strikes.
Bus Strikes.
Train Strikes.
Coal Strikes.
Haig Strikes.
All the latest Strikes.

Mr. Wells, in his new novel, "The Education of Joan and Peter," at present appearing in *the New Republic*, takes the opportunity of introducing some entertaining opinions on himself and his brother novelists. "As Joan and Peter grew up they ferreted out and brought to their guardian's knowledge a school of irresponsible contemporary teachers, Shaw, Wells, and the other Fabian Society pamphleteers, the Ballou-Charter group, Conningham Graham, Edward Carpenter, George Bernard Shaw, and the like. None of them had the dignity and mental alertness of the great Victorian novelists."

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

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LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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Telephone No. 141, 141.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Yokohama Maru T. 12,341	SUN., 17th Nov., at 11 a.m.
	*Tamba Maru T. 12,310	SATUR., 7th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SATUR., 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Tensho Maru T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 19th Nov.
	*Tama Maru T. 7,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Nov.

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*Outgoing Shanghai after Nov. 1.

*Wireless Telegraphy.

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Best sailings from Hongkong.

*Suwa Maru MON., 25th Nov., at 11 a.m.
*Fushimi Maru THURS., 19th Dec., at 11 a.m.

Outgoing Manila after Nov. 1.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	18th Nov. at noon.
TERO MARU	22,000	28th Nov.
SHIRYO MARU	22,000	18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.

KIVO MARU 17,200 9th January.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

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All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

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"NANKING" "CHINA"

January 9th, 1919. November 21st

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Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

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or to REISS & Co., Canton

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Singapore	18th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	14th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	15th Nov. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Nov. 11, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijuanas	Tijuanas	in port	12th Nov.	Saigon
Brillon	Java & M'sar	in port	16th Nov.	Kobe, Y'hama
Schedyk	Java	23rd Nov.	30th Nov.	Saigon
Timanoeck	Java	24th Nov.	30th Nov.	Shanghai
Nias	Java	25th Nov.	1st Dec.	Saigon
Tjikini	Java	26th Nov.	1st Dec.	Shanghai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first class passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(On jumping 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiphong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 12th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haikun	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 15th Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Wed., 13th Nov. at 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Tungshing	Thurs., 14th Nov. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Taisang	Fri., 15th Nov. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 15th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Wingsang	Sun., 17th Nov. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 22nd Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITAM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAGENING" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. The vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, and through bills of lading for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong where full accommodation for passengers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Okeo.

Under Straits Government-Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

John Brown and Co.

The directors of the above company report a net profit of £453,317, making with the balance brought forward £229,769. Dividends have been paid on the ordinary shares making 12½ per cent. for the year, less tax; £150,000 is placed to contingency account, and £64,394 carried forward. Various extensions undertaken to meet Government requirements, and involving a large expenditure, have been completed during the year, and others are nearing completion.

Savoy Labour.

With New York underwriters considering ways and means to save labour and discover more economical methods of conducting business, it is only the eternal fitness of things that Lloyd's underwriters should be seeking to obtain some relief in their working conditions. "Already we are told that they have been relieved of the burden of signing each of the policies underwritten by them, as well as of the crowds of juniors hunting under their very eyes for the policies of the respective brokers to whom they belonged, but they have also quite recently had another burden taken from them—that of looking through and taking down all the claims and returns which attach to many of their policies. This, as is pointed out in the "Daily Telegraph," is an important business in itself, and requires great knowledge and ability. To obtain this relief, a claim settling department has been opened at the Bureau Offices, and an expert from one of the companies placed at the head of the staff all of whom are kept well employed on this important and intricate work. By these means the delay in getting claims through is obviated to the great advantage of the assured.

Compliment to Belfast Shipyardmen.

At meeting of Belfast Harbour Board the chairman (Mr. H. M. Pollock, J.P.) said before the public proceeding closed he did not think it was out of place to congratulate their fellow-member, Sir George Clark, on the splendid achievement which was reported yesterday whereby an almost incredible feat had been performed in the launching, bolting, engineering, docking, equipping, and sending to sea of a ship of over 8,000 tons in 31 days. Such a feat had never before been performed, and if such a thing had been suggested two or three years ago it would have been regarded as part of the realm of romance; but romance had become reality, and it was a great testimony to the splendid efforts of the workmen in that great shipbuilding yard that their devotion to duty had accomplished such an extraordinarily satisfactory task. To the Commissioners, as trustees of the harbour, it was something to know it was on Belfast harbour ground and in harbour waters that the feat had been accomplished. No one would be more gratified than Lord Pirrie, their distinguished townsman, who had such an onerous and difficult task as Controller-General of Merchant Shipping. He would be especially gratified to learn what was perhaps of even greater significance that Belfast headed the list very disproportionately in respect of the construction and despatch of steamers during the month of August. That splendid record in the yards located on harbour ground was also a subject of great congratulation. (Applause.) Sir George Clark, Bart., thanked the Commissioners for the kind congratulations they had been good enough to extend to his firm. He could only assure the Board that the reason they were able to carry out the work so well was because of the magnificent support they were getting from the workmen of Belfast. There were no men in the United Kingdom who were responding so well as they were to the national necessities of the moment. He would convey to them what the chairman had said, and he was sure they would be only too glad to hear that their efforts—because it was really the men's efforts—were so much appreciated. (Applause.)

Sir Francis Lloyd.

We understand that Lieut-General Sir Francis Lloyd, K.C.B., D.S.O., who was appointed to command the London District in September, 1915, has vacated his post this year, and has been replaced by Sir Francis Lloyd.

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Steamship Owners, Brokers for the Sale, Purchase,
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NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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TOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIKIN,
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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.The following Unclaimed Tele-
grams are lying here:—

Jeeffongtong, Pansan, Des

Voeux Road, Central, from

Shanghai.

Shirayuki, Charter Road, from

Shanghai.

Kingfoo, Kaechain Naekai,

from Shanghai.

Cameron, Netherlands Trading

Society, from Yokohama.

Ysion, from Kobe.

Wise, from Yokohama.

K. O. HAYASHI, Y. M. C. A.,

from Shanghai.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN ARMISTICE SIGNED.

Hostilities Ceased Yesterday.

London, Nov. 11.
The Press Bureau states that the Prime Minister an-
nounces that the armistice was signed at five on the morning
of the 11th and hostilities were to cease on all fronts at
eleven on the same morning.

The German Courier's Trip

London, Nov. 9.
A French wireless message last night stated that the
German Captain von Heldorf was waiting for the German
fire to cease in order to return to the German lines by the
La Capelle-Fourmies Road. The French fire had ceased
on this particular sector. This refers to the German courier
with the text of the armistice.It is officially explained that the German courier was
detained by the explosion of an ammunition dump, which
he mistook for machine-gun fire.Benter is informed that the German courier with the
terms of the armistice finally crossed the German lines by
aeroplane.

THE GERMAN REVOLUTION.

New Electoral Laws.

London, Nov. 9.
A German wireless message says: The Majority Socialists
have decided upon equal direct secret suffrage and propo-
nential representation for the Reichstag. Both sexes over
24 years of age will have a vote.The Socialists have postponed the period for the Kaiser
to abdicate in view of the present discussion on the armistice.

Master Tailor as Chancellor.

Amsterdam, Nov. 9.
Prince Max will be appointed Regent of the Empire.
Herr Ebert, who has been appointed Chancellor, is a Socia-
list and a master tailor in Berlin. The Berlin Government
is despatching persons to various towns to warn people
against Bolshevism and against upsetting the food organiza-
tion. These representations have resulted in checking the
revolutionary movement at several places.The Police have closed the Independent Socialist Head-
quarters at Berlin and have arrested the Secretary and the
"Independent Socialism" editor.

Revolution Spreading.

London, Nov. 9.
Soldiers stormed the military trains at Cologne yester-
day. Officers were dragged out and disarmed in order to
prevent them from going to the front. A procession then
marched through the town and all military and civil prisoners
were released. At Gladbach and Rheids soldiers tore off
the epaulettes of the Captain of the District Commander.
The disturbances are spreading to the frontier districts.
All munition works in the country are at a stand still.Revolution is spreading in western Germany, including
Cologne. At Kiel the Soviet issued a proclamation to the
inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein, saying they are the exist-
ing authorities. In establishing a new order "our aim is to free
the social peoples of the Republic. Questions outside the
provincial limits will naturally still belong to Imperial Leg-
islature. We are willing to co-operate with the present
powers as long as they submit to the new policy, but we
will forcibly put down any resistance." At Berlin the Soviet
also issued a manifesto saying they would co-operate with
the existing authorities as long as they submit to the Soviet.
Soviets are established in numerous other towns. In some
cases, including Oldenburg, only part of the garrisons
participated. A soldier addressing a big demonstration at
Bremen declared that revolution was necessary to secure "a
peace of righteousness, otherwise it will be a case of uncon-
ditional capitulation." Soldiers have seized the railway
station at Hanover and have formed a Soviet. Hitherto the
revolution is almost everywhere proceeding in orderly man-
ner and the authorities are offering no opposition. There
is no news as regards the situation among the armies at
the front.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, Nov. 9.
A French communique states: To-day our troops resumed
the advance along the whole line.An American communique says: North and south of
Danzig our advance successfully continues, meeting with
strong machine-gun resistance.

MINE-SWEEPING IN THE DARDANELLES.

Paris, Nov. 9.
Owing to the necessity of careful mine-sweeping the
Allied Fleets will not reach Constantinople for several days.

AUSTRIANS NOT RESPECTING ARMISTICE.

London, Nov. 9.
An Italian wireless message complains that the enemy
has not yet completed the naval clauses of the armistice.

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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Des- patched.
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Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	13, Nov.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	14, Nov.
Haiphong	Tungshing	J. M. Co.	14, Nov.
Shanghai via Swatow	Taisang	J. M. Co.	15, Nov.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	15, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	15, Nov.
Kobe and Yokohama	Billiton	J.C.J. L.	16, Nov.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	16, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Yingchow	N. Y. K.	17, Nov.
Shanghai via Ningpo	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	17, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Fusho M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	22, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Tama M.	N. Y. K.	23, Nov.
Shanghai	Tijmanock	J.C.J. L.	30, Nov.
Shanghai	Schledyk	J.C.J. L.	30, Nov.
Shanghai	Tikini	J.C.J. L.	1, Dec.
Shanghai	Nias	J.C.J. L.	1, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	7, Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hikiko M.	N. Y. K.	14, Dec.

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Chen M. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
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Jennett Madam E. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Florida Miss J. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Fairlie R. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Ginder E. A. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Goff H. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Gosler Mrs S. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Gray I. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Jallip H. B. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Hodge Mr & Mrs John Mr & Mrs M. M.
S. E. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Jennett Mr & Mrs John Mr & Mrs M. M.
H. A. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Hickson E. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Dicks A. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Hollerson A. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Hall Capt T. P. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Hodgins Mrs A. E. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Hooper A. Shelia John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Is per G. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Henderson Capt E. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
L. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Limes Capt B. John Mr & Mrs M. M.

KINGSLAKE HOTEL.

Siggar Mr & Mrs D. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Desaut V. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Droblete Mr & Mrs John Mr & Mrs M. M.
G. W. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Filling Miss D. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Forbes A. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Fickett G. H. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Folde L. E. S. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Jennings Mr & Mrs John Mr & Mrs M. M.
J. S. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Johnston Mr & Mrs John Mr & Mrs M. M.
C. S. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Lincoln Mrs & Miss Taylor Mr & Mrs John Mr & Mrs M. M.
J. W. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Logan Mr & Mrs W. John Mr & Mrs M. M.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Almond Mrs R. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Anderson J. R. F. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Arger Dr M. E. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Bodge W. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Cousin Mr & Mrs John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Coomes Miss A. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Cush W. T. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Ollhane Mrs J. D. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Edward Mrs J. D. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Kammal A. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Flammann A. H. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Gregory Mr & Mrs John Mr & Mrs M. M.
J. M. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Hammes G. J. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Haywood G. B. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Heathcote P. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Roy A. W. T. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Terve B. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
W. John Mr & Mrs M. M.

GRAND HOTEL.

Adam G. L. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Babae G. H. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Bethell Mrs J. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Boderson F. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Brextan J. L. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Capeland B. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Ciel D. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Crombri T. E. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Eas A. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Faithfull P. C. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Flare R. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Franklin H. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Gorvian L. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Hawkins C. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Hawward F. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Hennery E. J. John Mr & Mrs M. M.

PEAK HOTEL.

Abney Mr & Mrs John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Bair Mr & Mrs D. K. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Carter A. J. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Cary Mr & Mrs F. W. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Coleman G. L. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Coppin Mr & Mrs John Mr & Mrs M. M.
G. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Cormack Mrs John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Chistle Mrs John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Evans S. M. S. E. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Fletcher Mrs John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Fuller Danman John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Hale Mr & Mrs B. A. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Harrison J. B. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Hind W. B. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Hutchinson M. du F. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Johnson F. B. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Litt Mrs John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Macapay M. John Mr & Mrs M. M.

CARLTON HOTEL.

Alberto Mr & Mrs John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Alto Mr & Mrs John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Alberto Miss John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Brewer N. I. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Cameron Mrs F. E. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Crocker E. T. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Cantillo C. G. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Cantillo F. G. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Ferguson Mrs N. John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Freeman Mrs John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Geo John Mr & Mrs M. M.
Grass K. B. John Mr & Mrs M. M.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,
LIMITED.CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO. LTD.Consignees per Co.'s Steamer
"STENTOR"

are hereby notified that the
Cargo will be discharged into
Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where
it will lie at Consignee's risk.
The Cargo will be ready for
delivery from Godown on and
after 11th November.
Optional cargo will be landed,
unless notice has been given prior
to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of
10.45 a.m. and noon within the
free storage period.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the
16th November, will be subject to
rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the under-
signed on or before the 30th
November, or they will not be
recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1918.

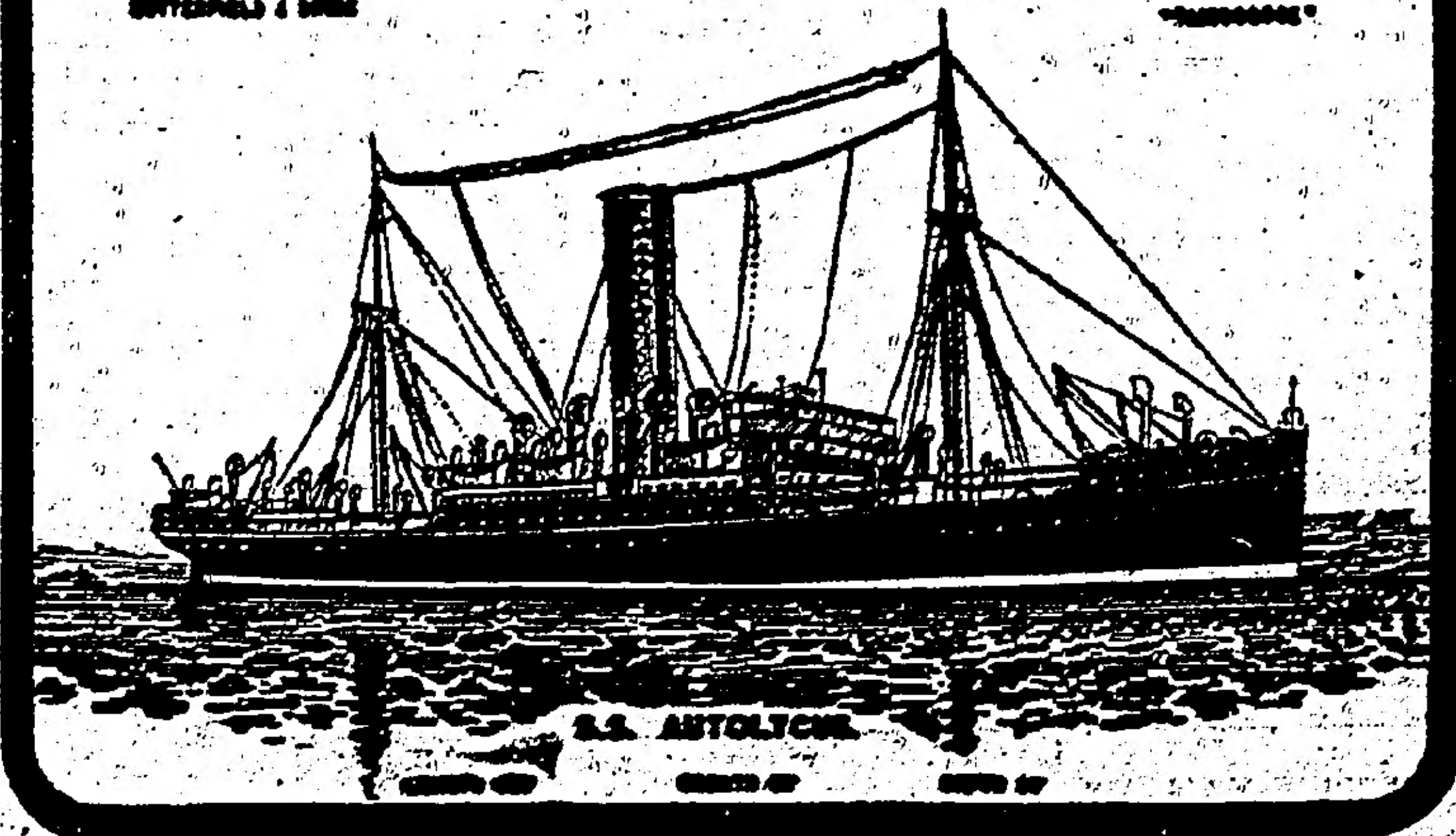
MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The China Mail & CHINA sailed from
Shanghai on Friday, November 8th.

Doctors In Action.

Instead of two-thirds of the
army doctors being in places of
comparative safety, the propor-
tions are just about reversed, and
the casualties in the medical
corps are quite half those of the
line officers. In the battle of the
Somme, 300 British surgeons are
said to have been killed and
wounded, and the casualty rate
among nurses is climbing rapidly
up to the surgeons' total.—Dr
Woods Hutchinson, in the Red
Cross Magazine.

NOTICES.

THE
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.
of Hongkong Ltd.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

LADIES'

DRESSMAKERS & OUTFITTERS
(2ND FLOOR)The Sincere Co.,
Ltd.UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS
DES VIEUX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE LAST OF THE FIGHTING.

Features of the German Retreat.

ALLIED PROGRESS ALONG WHOLE LINE.

London, November 10. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Southward of the Sambre we have reached the Franco-Belgian frontier. Northward of the Sambre we progressed, despite increased resistance. Advanced departments advancing south-east of Mons reached the line of the canal westward and north-westward of Mons. We captured great quantities of rolling stock eastward of Mauberge. Northward of the Mohre-Condé Canal we captured Reuse. Cavalry is approaching Ath. We progressed four miles eastward of Reuse.

The War in the Air.

London, November 10. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—We shot down twelve German machines and seven were driven down uncontrollable. Thirteen British machines are missing. Our night-fliers heavily attacked rail junctions at Liege, Louvain and Charleroi, dropping twenty-six tons of bombs with good effect. Two British machines are missing. The Press Bureau announces that the Independent Air Force bombed Morhange on the 10th inst.

The Enemy's Hasty Retreat.

London, November 10. A French communique states:—The pursuit was resumed this morning under good conditions. West of Mezieres we passed beyond Sormonne, captured the village of Sormonne and reached the Hiron-Mezieres Road south of Reives. On our right we continue to cross the Meuse below Lumes and Donchery.

In his retreat, which is becoming more and more hasty, the enemy is everywhere abandoning large quantities of material. We captured notably between Anor and Monique guns and numerous vehicles as well as an entire railway train.

More American Progress.

London, November 11. An American communique states:—Our First and Second Armies gained considerably in a series of local operations at many points between the Meuse and the Moselle.

The First Army, with French units, reached the southern outskirts of St. Enay and occupied Bois de Chenois, southward of Baslon, beyond the eastern slopes of the heights of the Meuse, and took Giberoy, Abancourt and Grimsacourt.

In Woivre, the Second Army penetrated the enemy lines and drove him out from several strongly-held positions. We took Merveville and St. Hilaire and cleared out the enemy from Bois Domartin.

Before the Armistice.

Paris, November 11. The armistice negotiations are having no appreciable effect on the military operations. The French Armies are continuing to push towards the frontier all along the line. Nothing but a prompt signature of the armistice will prevent the Allies from finally clearing French territory entirely before peace negotiations begin. From the Dutch frontier to the Meuse there are signs of a German debacle on the whole Western front. The Allies are moving swiftly towards Germany and the French at some points advanced over nine miles yesterday.

Hiron and Tournai Captured.

Lyons, November 10. Hiron and Tournai have been captured. The British have reached the outskirts of Mons. The Americans menace Montmedy. —French Wireless.

THE GERMAN ARMISTICE.

REPARATION TO BE PRESSED ON GERMANY.

London, November 10. The Premier, in an interview with a newspaper, announced that the German courier arrived at Spa at 10.15 this morning. The Premier added:—"All goes well; it won't be long now". King George and His Ministers.

London, November 10. The Press Bureau states that in view of new conditions in the general situation, His Majesty the King remains in London in order to be in close communication with his Ministers.

Iron-Clad Guarantees.

Paris, November 9. The four German Envoys who went to ask the Allies' terms were presented under the White Flag. The meeting place, chosen by Marshal Foch, was in the neighbourhood of Compiègne and the Envoys had to surrender with customary ceremonial. The German Envoys were given the Allies' armistice conditions, not peace. The French nation is assured that the terms include iron-clad guarantees fully adequate to the occasion. The character of the enemy reply must be "Yes" on "No" by eleven o'clock on Monday morning—a just proviso, recalling Bismarck's impatience with the French negotiators at Versailles.

Marshal Foch's blows have continued without intermission and an immediate invasion of Germany is inevitable, the only alternative being submission. The Allies' explicit insistence on reparation by Germany will be pressed to the full limit of justice.

Paris is giving an example of admirable calm, there being few outward signs of jubilation. It is postponing manifestations for the day of final victory.

HELLO, HAMLET.

American Quick Action Version.

In "an attempt to popularise the Bard for the U.S.A. troops," Dix Clayton Calthrop writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:—
Boone: A Dark Place. Two Sentries.
1st Sentry: Say, did you hear anything?
2nd Sentry: Sure.
1st Sentry: It's a dime to a chicken launch it was a goat.
2nd Sentry: Sure, I heard it breathe.
1st Sentry: Some breathing.
2nd Sentry: Some goat.
Hidden Oboes: A goat, a goat across the ferry.
(A light plays on Hamlet who appears.)
Hamlet: Hello, boys! I'm crazy to meet you.

Goat: Your blamed old uncle did the dirty on me. Get even with him, he's dirt.
Hamlet: Holy snakes, the cute old Babe. I'll gash him right out of his socks. Where'll I meet him?

Goat: Come into the office.
(The lights go up and disclose a room with two large chairs in it. Hamlet is seen with goat.)
Hamlet: So that's how he did in the boss. Gee, this is hot stuff. I'll get hold of Polonius. Say, here's this darn girl, you'd better quit.

(Enter Ophelia.)
Ophelia: I adore you. I'm just crazy about you. I've gotten flowers in my hair, because I can't find a vase. I guess I'll put them to bed and put myself in water if you don't get eager about me. My cards are on the table, five queens. What's yours?
Hamlet: Girlie, it's a full house.
Ophelia: Then I'm a deadhead.
Hamlet: Get thee to a nunnery; here's a penny—English money.
Ophelia: Ocol yourself, I'm not taking brides. I'm off to drown.
Hamlet: What is the dress?
Ophelia: I guess I'll put on my bath suit.

Hamlet: Can I help you?
Ophelia: Sir, this is no mixed bathing joke.
Hamlet: Anyway I don't care if it rains. I've gotten the ice pitcher stunk on my uncle—sure.
Ophelia: Is that so?
Hamlet: Say, as you're going to drown yourself I'll pass you the glad news. I'm out to kill—sure.
Ophelia:—You seem dressed to kill, anyway.
Hamlet: I'm for England.
Ophelia: Gosh, you must be plumb crazy.

Hamlet: I'm going to put up the mad act and bring home some actors.
Ophelia: That seems a dud notion. Why?

Hamlet: Some of the actors they have there would kill anything. See?
Ophelia: Gee, that's bully. Can I see the play?

Hamlet: No, you're to get dead good and quick. Here's Polonius.
(Enter Polonius.)
Ophelia: One moment; who's the play by?

(Hamlet whispers to her.)
Ophelia: Gosh. I'd sure better drown.
(Exit Ophelia.)

Hamlet: Say, Polony, I'm just off to England to get an actor or two, seems my uncle is in need of some lip-lifter. I won't pitch in the highbrow stuff, but I'll get a good vaudeville and get life gay. The King is a bromide.

Polonius: I will give you some real dandy advice.
Hamlet: Quit; not for this child. I'll take you down and get you jag at a little old booze joint on 337th Street East.
(They exit. Enter King and Queen.)

King: The set will take place right here. They say the play is real good stuff.
Queen: I've gotten cold feet over this show.

King: Here they come; get spruce, old girl.
(Enter Hamlet, the Players, and Polonius.)
Hamlet: Can you begin right now?

1st Player: Certainly, my lord.
Hamlet: Get at it then good and quick. Say, uncle, this is one of those things they only do at matinees.

2nd Player: The scene represents a dentist's waiting-room. I am supposed to be suffering from raging toothache.
(The King laughs.)

1st Player: This is no joke, King. This isn't any leg and lace show, but a push at the real goods.
(Enter Orazio.)

Orazio: Say, Ham, I've just dropped around to tell you I'll help this sword through the hunger spot of any who gets gay with me. Anything doing?
Hamlet: Right now, but wait a while till I poison everybody.

Orazio: The show is up to you, Ernest.
Hamlet (with cup): This is the Pride of the Morgue brand, and everybody's got to swallow some. (All drink and die. Enter Fortinbras with Marshall Stalk.)

Fortinbras: For the land's sake, Orazio and all quit breathing. This throne looks like a cinch for me.
(Orazio.)

WILD LIFE IN CHINA.

"Hunting in Yunnan."

In *Camps and Trails in China*, by Roy Chapman Andrews and Yvette Borup Andrews, there is given a popular narrative of the Asiatic zoological expedition of the American Museum of Natural History to China in 1916-17, details of a purely scientific nature being condensed or eliminated, and emphasis placed upon the party's experiences with the natives and upon the hunting and trapping in the remote and little-known region of Yunnan, a province in south-western China. Technical reports of the work of the expedition will be published in due time by the Museum. The story of the journey is well told by Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, the latter contributing six chapters as well as furnishing for quotation some most interesting portions of her diary; she is also responsible for the many fine photographs that adorn the volume. There are also maps of the route taken and an excellent index.

Although the main work of the expedition was to be in Yunnan, Mr. Andrews, who was the leader, decided to spend a little time at the outset in Fukien province, attracted by current stories of the appearance there of a "blue tiger." This animal was said to have been seen by one of the missionaries, but diligent search failed to locate the remarkable specimen. As they started on their trip to Yunnan the party made up a caravan of about twenty persons, with baggage aggregating some 4,000 pounds, all to be transported on mules or tiny horses. Thus equipped, they crossed mountains and rivers, visited some thirty little-known tribes, and obtained a vast assortment of fauna for the Museum. Many thrilling experiences are related, including an attack by bandits, of their trip of exploration through the jungle and on the thousand-mile journey, which lasted exactly a year.

One is inclined to look askance at house-keeping bills as he reads of eggs purchased for 8 cents a dozen and of chickens got in exchange for an old tin can or an empty bottle or two. As primitive as these prices are the gun of a Moso hunter, a weapon said to have come originally from Tibet.

Its barrel was more than six feet long, and the stock was curved like a golfstick. A powder fuse projected from a hole in the side of the barrel, and just behind it, on the butt, was fastened a forked spring. At his waist the man carried a long coil of rope, the slowly burning end of which was placed in the crooked spring. When about to shoot, the native placed the butt of the weapon against his cheek, pressed the spring so that the burning rope's end touched the powder fuse, and off went the gun.

Neither of the authors tells much that would indicate with any exactness the degree of success attained by the expedition in its object of collecting examples of the fauna of the region, but it is evident from the text that the "bag" was plentiful, and it is certain that the galleries of the Museum will be greatly enriched by the acquisition of the groups and single specimens obtained. Then, too, besides the photographic work, which was conducted on a large scale by the expert, Mrs. Andrews, motion-pictures were secured at every opportunity, so that the expedition may be said to have resulted in valuable additions to our knowledge of the animal and human life in this old corner of the Far East. With some of the larger specimens, it was not merely a matter of taking a photograph or curing a skin; for example, in preparing material that would facilitate the mounting, at the Museum, of a habitat group of the goral, showing specimens at various ages and of both sexes.

First, we selected a proper spot to reproduce in the Museum, and Yvette took a series of natural color photographs to guide the artist in painting the background. Next, she made detailed photographs of the surrounding landscape. Then we collected portions of the rocks and trees, the of

WAR SAVINGS.

Twenty-third List of Local Association.

During last month War Loan was purchased by the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for its members, amounting to \$220,835.80 (Straits Currency). The amounts paid in, were invested in Straits Settlements War Loan at 5 per cent. The membership of the Association has now reached 1,170.

During the month there was subscribed \$96,100 in Hongkong currency (making the total \$2,044,780); in Straits currency \$92,355.65 (making the total \$419,394.84); and in sterling £157 10s. 10d. (making the total £11,982 16s. 0d.)

"Our Day."

The Fete for raising funds for British Red Cross "Our Day" at Lohang was a great success. Mr. Connel Smith kindly lent his grounds for the occasion, and the number of visitors was very large. The side shows did very well, but the auction was the piece de la resistance. One never heard of such prices as were given for some things and one box of chocolates made by a respected lady in the community brought the magnificent sum of \$33, while a turkey brought \$41. In all, the Fete and other things will have brought the in respectable sum of over \$1,800 to the funds of the British Red Cross Society. In saying that this is a handsome total, it has to be remembered that the British community is a relatively small one, and there are no taipans in the place.

vegetation, such as moss and leaves, to be either dried or preserved in formalin. In a large group, perhaps several thousand leaves will be required, but the field naturalist need select typical specimens of only five or six sizes, from each of which a plaster mold can be made at the Museum, and the leaves reproduced in wax.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews found time for close observation of the peoples with which they came in contact. Perhaps the most striking thing they report is that "wherever we went in China, there was a total lack of anti-foreign feeling in both peasant and official classes, and except for the brigades, who are beyond the law, undoubtedly a white man can travel in perfect safety anywhere in the republic." It is to anywhere worship that Mr. Andrews ascribes most of the evils in China's social order.

A man's chief concern is to have male descendants to worship at his grave and appease his spirit. The more sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons who walk in his funeral procession, the more he is to be envied. . . . Craving for progeny has brought into existence thousands upon thousands of human beings who exist on the very brink of starvation. Nowhere in the civilised world is there a more sordid and desperate struggle to maintain life or a more hopeless poverty. But fear and self-love oblige them to continue their blind breeding. The apparent atrocity of the entire race is due to ancestor worship, which binds it with chains of iron to its dead and to its past, and not until these bonds are severed can China expect to take her place among the progressive nations of the earth.

Another observation is worth quoting. It is that the edict prohibiting the growing of opium, issued in 1906, is being enforced. "In Yunnan, the hillsides, which were once white with poppy blossoms, are now yellow with corn. In all our 2,000 miles of riding over unfrequented trails and in the more out of the way spots we found only one instance where opium was being cultivated." Mr. Andrews admits, however, that opium is being smuggled into the province from Burma, although the authorities apparently do their best to cut down the illicit traffic.

Considerable time must elapse before the reports could be completed. The scheme would involve large cost of money, labour, and material, out of all proportion to results. Coal requirements at home and abroad would not permit of the necessary diversion of labour. The Committee finds that, with working modifications, canal coal can be satisfactorily carbonised for oil production in existing gaswork retorts, this involving only small outlay in money, material, and labour; and the system is being gradually brought into operation. Existing vertical retorts have sufficient capacity for dealing with all material which can be obtained without greatly deteriorating the quality of the gas produced. The Committee has recommended a number of

THE GREAT OIL MYSTERY.

Government Must Take Public Into Its Confidence.

"It would seem as though nothing short of taking the public fully into confidence will now ally the growing mistrust of the way in which the problem of oil supply has been, and is being handled by the Government."

Thus the *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry* sums up an exhaustive review on coal oil production in the United Kingdom, which was recently discussed in the *Daily Chronicle*.

The report of the Committee which the Ministry of Munitions set up in March under the chairmanship of the Marquess of Crewe rejects material proposals of the Petroleum Research Department; but, with its investigations limited, a number of direct questions contained in the *Daily Chronicle* articles on "The Great Oil Mystery" necessarily remain unanswered.

Says the *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*:—

Apart from conflicting evidence as to available supplies of canal and allied raw material, and as to the expediency of putting down new installations for their utilisation, the gist of the report of Lord Crewe's Committee is that labour and materials are now too scarce for anything to be done on a considerable scale. This may well be true, but was it equally true when the Petroleum Research Department made its report?

The responsible officials of the Ministry of Munitions stand to lose nothing in public esteem by the prompt publication of information and opinions which they demonstrably have good grounds for disregarding, but procrastination and suppression of reports inevitably breed suspicion of the competence and wisdom of those responsible.

The conclusions of Lord Crewe's Committee are:—

1. That the scheme for the carbonisation of canal coal and kindred substances recommended by the Research Department was not practicable, and that the Ministry were justified in declining to embark on it.

2. That an alternative policy for the production of fuel oil from canal coal and kindred substances in existing vertical retorts at gas works should be developed within specified limits.

3. That the Ministry has done right in deciding to erect a battery of the Chiswick form of retorts at Nottingham for practical experience on an industrial scale.

The Committee joins issue with the Research Department's statement that we could get daily about 12,760 tons of canal coal or kindred material (the present output being something like 2,000 tons). Additional supplies would, it is held, involve a corresponding increase of labour, now shorter than last year, and also plant, with no expectation of appreciable results for many months.

Dealing with the Department's view that "batteries of low-temperature retorts should be erected either in the neighbourhood where canal is or can be mined, or at centres where it can be easily brought together," the Committee advances "four serious objections."

The erection of large units of retorts could not be justified until supplies had been demonstrated on a reasonably large scale.

Considerable time must elapse before the reports could be completed.

The scheme would involve large cost of money, labour, and material, out of all proportion to results.

Coal requirements at home and abroad would not permit of the necessary diversion of labour.

The Committee finds that, with working modifications, canal coal can be satisfactorily carbonised for oil production in existing gaswork retorts, this involving only small outlay in money, material, and labour; and the system is being gradually brought into operation. Existing vertical retorts have sufficient capacity for dealing with all material which can be obtained without greatly deteriorating the quality of the gas produced. The Committee has recommended a number of

MURDER CHARGE.

Three Northern Chinese in the Dock.

As a sequel to the discovery by the Police of the body of a Chinese who was found strangled on Saturday afternoon, three northern Chinese were charged at the Police Court this morning before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with murder.

Sergeant Blackman prosecuted and said that at about 2 p.m. on Saturday the three defendants and deceased were living at No. 2 Pennington Street. The trouble started over an opium deal the three defendants being opium smugglers to China. The deceased sold the opium and then informed the Chinese Authorities.

The defendants returned to Hongkong and heard about this. Words were exchanged until finally the three defendants sat on deceased and strangled him to death.

The first defendant pleaded not guilty and the other two defendants pleaded guilty.

His Worship said he could not accept that plea in the case of the first.

Sgt. Blackman applied for a short remand so as to enable places to be made out.

His Worship remanded the three all Monday at 2.15 p.m.

SEMS OF CHINESE POETRY.

By Admiral Tsai Ting-kan.

The following verses are from the *East of Asia Magazine*:—

Impromptu Lines.

The waving bamboo on my window shadows throw,
The mated songsters in the sunset glow,

Begonias now are passed and
corkin's flown away,
And longer seems to me each
languid summer day.

A Summer's Day.

In deep or shallow pools the
duckings dive away,
Now plums are ripe and clouds
or sunshine hold their
sway;

From garden east to garden west
our wine we sip,
And from the trees the golden
Pi Pa's fruit would strip.

Leisurely Enjoying the View

from a Balcony at Night.
On every side the tints of hills
and water blend
Their perfume to my balcony
distant lilies send;

Unheeded are the soft, pure breezes
and moonbeams bright,
Both southward coming, mak-
ing cool and fair the night;

Summer in a Mountain Retreat;
The leafy shades are deep and
long are summer days,
Reflected towers in every
lakelet do I trace,

Like crystal curtains in the breeze
the ripples bend,
And through the garden trel-
lised roses perfume wend.

The Farmers.

At dawn the fields to farm, the
flax to spin at eve,
Thus o'er their toils the rural
swains and matrons por'd;

Their children, quite too young
to plow or weave,
Beneath the mulberry shade
would play at planting
seeds.

Thus Pi Pa's fruit also known
as the "Loquat."

owned use of these retorts
could general economic condi-
tions have proved satisfactory.
The Committee is chary of dis-
turbance of other not less important
industries."

Amongst further possible
sources of fuel oil supply within
the country, the Committee
enumerates:—boring in Great
Britain; development of the
Scottish shale oil industry; the
use of dehydrated tar by employ-
ing suitable solvents; utilizing
the extensive deposits of Kim-
meridge shale and big peat
deposits; and a great extension
of the carbonisation of raw coal
preliminary to applying it to
its domestic and industrial
uses. The Committee has recom-
mended a number of

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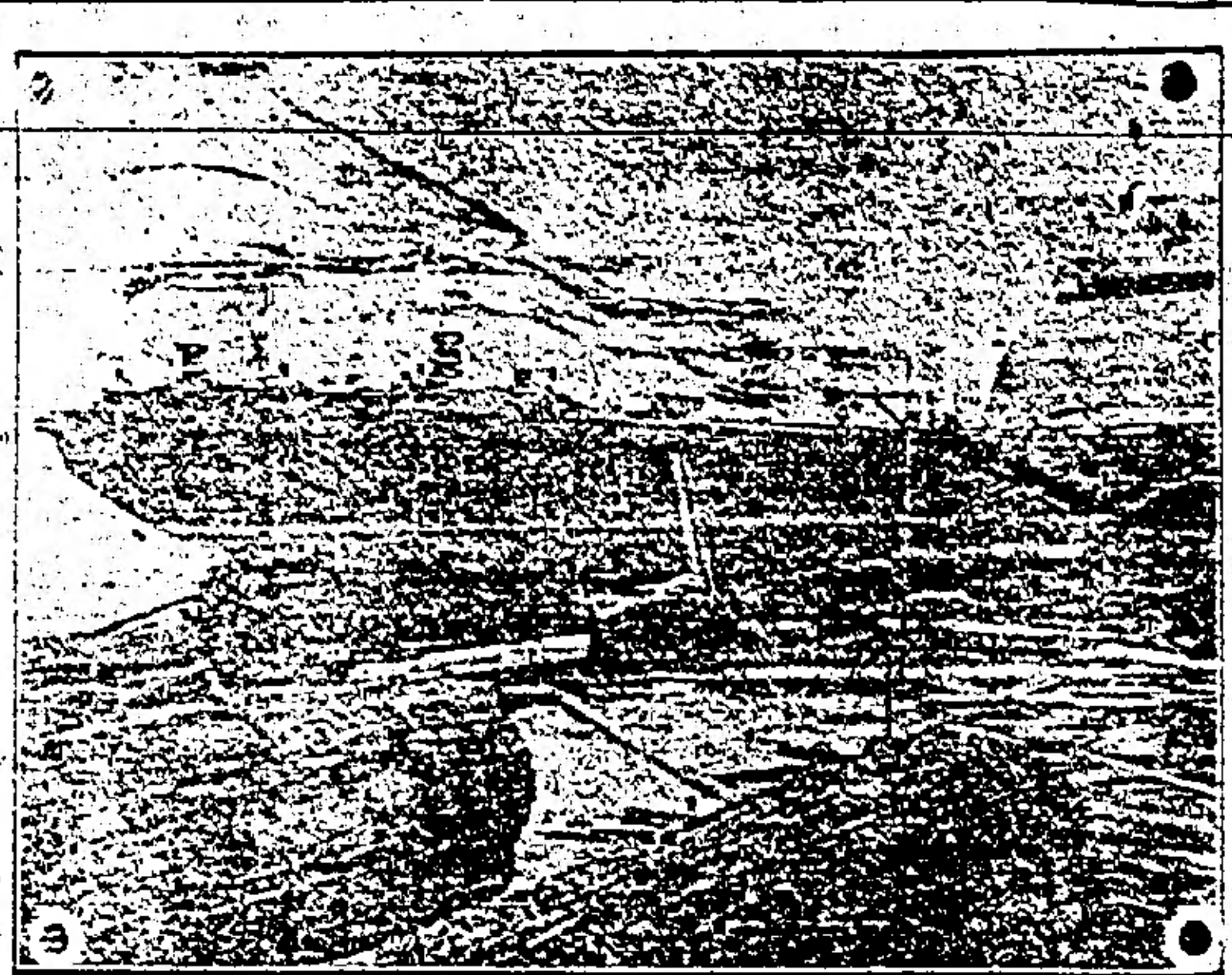
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JAPAN AND NEW ZEALAND.

A Commercial Campaign.

The Japanese Consul-General for Australasia and the South Sea Islands has recently visited New Zealand, and has interviewed leading manufacturers, importers and exporters, says the Board of Trade Journal.

At Dunedin he stated that the Japanese Government realised the existence of a wide scope for reciprocal trade between the two countries, and special efforts were being made to provide simple means of transport. Local Japanese Consular agents would be appointed for the purpose of gaining a full knowledge of the requirements of the Dominion as regards Japanese products; and, if trade were appreciably developed, Japanese representatives would ultimately be appointed. Discussing the commercial aspect of the relationship between Japan and Australasia at Auckland, he said that since the outbreak of war Japanese imports into New Zealand had increased five or six times. He emphasised the point that Japan was not merely seeking markets for her commerce, but was offering markets for New Zealand produce. Trade between Australasia and Japan was in favour of the former in the proportion of three to two. While war restrictions and the Imperial requisition at present precluded the exportation of produce from New Zealand to Japan, the latter was looking to the future. Among the products Japan was willing to buy in large quantities were wool, tallow, skins and hides, hemp, and possibly kauri gum. The visitor referred to the rapid development of the shipbuilding industry in Japan, and mentioned that the estimated annual output of the shipyards of the country was 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons. This, of course, depended upon the supply of steel being obtained.

American Standard Ships.

Yet another important step has been taken in the American shipping programme by the appointment by Mr. Hurley of a committee further to standardise production. It is explained that, mainly in consequence of the fact that it has stepped into the shoes of diverse private enterprises, the Shipping Board is at present building 31 types of steel ship. It is hoped hereafter that this number can be greatly reduced.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Coal Find in Ireland.

Rich deposits of coal are reported to have been discovered on some farms which have recently changed hands on the borders of Westmeath and King's County. As the farms were purchased under the Land Purchase Act, the tenants will reap the benefit of the discovery.

New Iron Works for Tientsin.

With reference to a report from Peking to the effect that a big iron works is soon to be established in Tientsin, the Shanghai Gazette learns that the person responsible for the idea is Chow Tse-eh, a monarchist, recently pardoned. The capital of the concern is to be \$4,000,000. It will be owned jointly by the Peking Government and merchants. The former is to supply one fourth of the capital and the Civil Governor of Chihli one fourth, the rest being absorbed by voluntary subscriptions by merchants. The locality of the works is Hsuehshien in Chihli, where several iron mines, including those of Tinghsing, Tawangung, Linyu, Shihshien, Oshihshien, etc., have already been opened by primitive methods. Lme and coke will be obtained from Chihhsien. The estimated output is 400 tons of ore a day.

Amoy's Foreign Trade.

Reporting on foreign goods, the Commissioner of Customs at Amoy says:—Under the heading of piece goods, drills, dyed shirtings, turkey reds, and broadcloth alone showed any improvement last year over the previous year. Figures, and in metals, pig lead and quicksilver advanced to a small extent. In sundries, there was a noticeable rise of 50 per cent. in the importation of cigarettes, a still more remarkable advance from 1,400 to 81,600 piculs in flour, and a rise of over 40 per cent. in Japan matches. The increased impetus given to the trade in flour was due to the fall in the value of the gold yen, which enabled dealers to purchase Japanese flour on more profitable terms than the native article which had displaced the American variety when the cost of the latter was enhanced by high freights on account of the war. On the other hand, there was a shortage of 400,000 piculs in rice, a drop of more than 50 per cent. in coal—the price of which has been on

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/2
Demand	3/2 3/16
30 d/s	3/2 5/16
60 d/s	3/2 7/16
4 m/s	3/2 9/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	135 1/2
T/T Japan	136 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	75 1/4
co & New York	75 1/4
T/T Java	175
T/T Marks	N. m.
T/T France	4.13
Demand, Paris	4.13 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/3 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	3/3 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3/3 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/3 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco	76 1/4
co & New York	76 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4.30 1/4
6 m/s. France	4.35 1/2
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	75 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	151 1/2
Demand, Singapore	135 1/2
On Haiphong	1 1/4 % prem.
On Saigon	1 % prem.
On Bangkok	48 1/2
Sovereign	6.20 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	45.30
Bar Silver, per oz	49 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	par.
H'kong 50 cts. sub.	—
" 10 "	\$9.50 % prem.
" 5 "	\$2.20 % prem.
Canton	2 1/2 % dis.

the upward grade throughout the year, a decrease of nearly a million gallons in kerosene oil, and a fall of 50 per cent. in white and refined sugar. I am informed that the most important feature of the kerosene market for the year 1917 was the increased demand for the cheaper grades, which exceeded the record reached in the previous year. High prices and the reduced purchasing power of consumers are assigned as reasons for this fact. The importation of Formosa tea, which has been declining steadily for the last four years, showed a serious drop and looks as if it were on the road to extinction. This is due to the fact that prices, which have hitherto been very low, are being advanced to a point where they are no longer profitable for the Japanese tea exporters. Being despatched direct from Kelung to the destination, thereby saving in freight and transshipment charges.

HATS

at the
MAISON LILY
Alexandra Buildings.

THE SOUTH SEAS.

Question of Japan's Interests.

The Tokyo correspondent of the "Trade Supplement" of the Times states that the so-called Nanyo, or South Seas, have been very much in the commercial mind of Japan since the outbreak of the war, and a very large proportion of the nation's exports—a great variety of the cheaper goods—are now sent to the regions, which include the Philippines, Indo-China, the Straits, the Dutch Indies, territories covering an area of a million square miles. Japan has her Lado Japanese Society, and, as co-extension of trade is possible without the creation of an organ for its further development the South Sea Association was recently formed. The "Aim and Organisation" of this Association is published in three languages, English, French and Dutch, and its chief objects are specified in the following Articles 2 and 3, which read as follows:—
The object of the Association shall be to promote an interest in and study of the countries of

the South Sea and to cultivate a friendly understanding between them and the peoples of Japan. The Association thus hopes to further the mutual interest of both peoples and contribute to the progress of the world. In order to achieve the above object the Association shall be active in the following directions:—The investigation of the industrial, social, and other conditions of the South Seas; the diffusion in Japan of a knowledge of actual conditions in the South Seas; the introduction to the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands of the state of things in Japan (sic); the training of men for work in the South Seas; the diffusion in the South Seas of a knowledge of the progress in Japan of science and art, including medical science; the publication of magazines and other periodicals; the holding of lectures; establishing South Seas museums and libraries; such other measures as may be deemed desirable for the attainment of the object of the Association.
The members of the new South Sea Association are a large and important body of men, headed by Gen. Akimasa Yoshikawa.

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Paid up 22,500,000.

(1/2 of the Capital, La France 15,000,000

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NOTICES.

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 "	" to 9.30 "	10 min.
9.30 "	" to 10.30 "	15 min.
10.30 "	" to 11.00 "	15 min.
11.00 "	" to 12.30 p.m.	20 min.
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 "	10 min.
1.45 "	" to 2.15 "	20 min.
2.45 "	" to 3.15 " Saturdays only	15 min.
3.50 "	" to 4.00 "	20 min.
4.30 "	" to 4.45 " Saturdays only	15 min.
5.00 "	" to 5.30 "	15 min.
6.00 "	" to 6.30 "	10 min.

